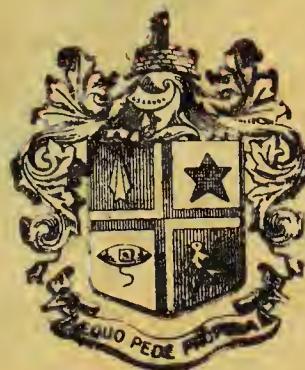


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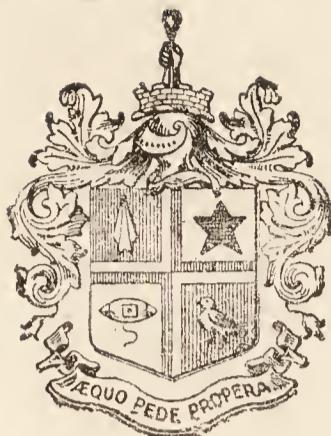


BOROUGH OF LEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE
YEAR 1950.

BOROUGH OF LEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Sanitary Inspector

for the

Year 1950

Health Committee :*Chairman :*

Councillor T. HOURIGAN, J.P., C.C.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. JAMESON

His Worship The Mayor—Councillor C. H. BRATT, J.P.

Alderman W. Collier, J.P.	Councillor E. Green
„ N. Fairhurst, J.P.	„ W. Hilton, C.C.
„ H. Hough, J.P.	„ P. Hull
„ W. Hindley, J.P.	„ J. Jones
„ W. Kearney, J.P.	„ Rev. R. J. King
Councillor E. Ditcher	„ F. Taylor
„ F. Gibson	„ W. Woolstencroft
„ H. Gough	

Staff of Health Department :*Medical Officer of Health*

T. PATTON SEWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also

Divisional Medical Officer : Health Division No. 11 Lancashire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer, Lancashire County Council

Medical Officer of Health—Horwich Urban District

Medical Officer of Health—Tyldesley Urban District

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

Inspector of Canal Boats.

Rodent Officer.

Inspector under Shops Act.

HARRY CLUSKY

District Sanitary Inspectors :

George Davies (resigned 8-7-50)

John P. Dixon (appointed 30-10-50)

Richard T. Griffiths (appointed 11-7-50) (resigned 6-10-50)

Arthur L. Hope

Harold Plinston

John Wilcock

Clerical Staff :

Eric H. Haslam

Miss Brenda M. Parr

Miss Mary Neary

SYNOPSIS

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Section A

**REPORT ON THE HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH
BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE
YEAR 1950**

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
LEIGH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Leigh for the year ending 31st December, 1950, together with certain statistical information related thereto.

This year has seen a further decrease in the Birth Rate, having dropped from 17.9 in 1948 to 16.5 this year. The Still-Birth Rate too has fallen gradually during the same period being 40 in 1948, 31 last year and 24 this year.

On the other hand the Death Rate from all causes, has shown little change during the period, being 11.3 in 1948, 12.4 in 1949, and a slight fall to 11.8 this year. The Infantile Mortality Rate however, has shown a remarkable fall in the space of a year being 19 this year as against 42 last year and 37 in the preceding year. One maternal death occurred as last year which, but for the decline in the birth rate, would not have affected any change in the Maternal Mortality Rate. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis has again fallen being 14 this year. On the other hand the deaths from cancer have shown a slight but further increase.

This year I have included a brief outline of the general provision of health services in the area as I felt this information might be useful to you.

In the short account of infectious and other diseases and in the statistics thereto you will see that though there has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease, measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever have been prevalent and that the incidence of whooping cough is increasing.

The sanitary and other environmental circumstances of the district have been kept under close review throughout the year. A quick perusal of the various sections of the report will show the wide extent and diversity of the many matters dealt with. Smoke abatement has received special attention and, as previously, houses and the housing problem together with meat inspection have made heavy demands on the sanitary staff.

Important steps towards making the food supply to the community cleaner and safer were taken during the year, by the submission for approval by the Ministry new Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, and the setting up of a Clean Food Guild. The future success of these steps is dependant however, on the whole-hearted and understanding co-operation of the food traders and the public and upon there being available a sufficient sanitary staff to give the necessary technical advice and assistance, while, at the same time, maintain even closer supervision of food supplies during their preparation, handling and exposure for sale.

To implement the new byelaws properly and the intention of the Council in adopting them it will be necessary to appoint an additional sanitary inspector to the existing staff of the Public Health Department. Indeed, this is already necessary, for certain of the Staff are already working long hours, including evenings and week-ends, due in the main to the exacting demands of the two large slaughterhouses in the district.

In conclusion I would remind you that all aspects of human affairs have an interest for the Public Health Department and in particular those likely to affect the health of the community. I mention this because certain aspects of matters dealt with primarily by other Committees, such as housing, plans, the market, public cleansing, water supplies, sewage disposal, etc., may have a public health bearing and require the advice of the Public Health Department.

Finally, I wish to place on record my appreciation of your continued interest and forbearance during this difficult period and to express my grateful thanks to Mr. Clusky and the staff of the Department for their loyal support and invaluable help cheerfully given. I wish to thank too the Heads of the Various Departments and their respective staffs for their help and co-operation in many matters that have arisen throughout the year.

T. PATTON SEWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1949 and 1950 :—

	1949	1950
Population	48,360	48,900
Number of Deaths (corrected)	600	577
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.4	11.8
Deaths of Infants under one year	35	15
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 registered live births)	42	19
Number of Live Births registered (corrected)	843	806
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	17.4	16.5
Number of Still births (corrected)	27	20
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	31	24
Number of Illegitimate Births	37	26
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	44	32.26
Maternal Deaths	1	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.19	1.24
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	1.15	1.21
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	14
Death Rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.35	0.29
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	18	14
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.37	0.29
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Cancer	1.74	1.82

Local Statistics.

The Borough covers an area of 6,359 acres.

Population (Census 1931)	45,317
No. of inhabited houses end of 1950 according to rate books	14,755
Rateable value	£253,485
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£987

Total Deaths for the Year 1950

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Heart diseases	73	82	155
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	9	16
Vascular Lesions of the nervous system ...	37	57	94
Malignant Neoplasms	39	50	89
Bronchitis	27	17	44
Pneumonia	11	7	18
Tuberculosis	7	7	14
Other respiratory diseases	3	1	4
Influenza	1	4	5
Diabetes	3	5	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis, Nephrosis	6	6	12
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformation... ...	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents...	2	—	2
All other accidents	6	2	8
Suicide	3	1	4
Other diseases	34	62	96
	263	314	577

Comparable General Death Rates

	Leigh	148 Smaller Towns	England and Wales
1926...	13.3	10.6	11.6
1927...	12.7	11.3	12.3
1928...	12.7	10.6	11.7
1929...	15.5	12.3	13.4
1930...	10.5	10.5	11.4
1931...	11.9	11.3	12.3
1932...	13.0	10.8	12.0
1933...	13.8	11.0	12.3
1934...	13.8	11.3	11.8
1935...	15.3	11.2	11.7
1936...	15.8	11.5	12.1
1937...	14.4	11.9	12.4
1938...	11.9	11.0	11.6
1939...	15.4	11.2	12.1
1940...	16.6	12.8	14.3
1941...	11.7	13.0	12.9
1942...	12.1	12.1	11.6
1943...	12.5	12.7	12.1
1944...	12.7	12.4	11.6
1945...	12.5	12.3	11.5
1946...	11.5	11.7	11.4
1947...	12.7	11.9	12.0
1948...	11.3	10.7	10.8
1949...	12.4	11.6	11.7
1950...	11.8	11.6	11.6

Comparative Statistics for 1950, 1949 and the period 1945—1949

BOROUGH OF LEIGH				Per 1000 Estimated Population		Maternal Mortality Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Rate per 1000 total live births	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live and still live births	per 1000 live births	
Mean of 5 years (1945 to 1949)	19.4	12.1	0.33	1.69	1.10	1.07	—	50	
Year 1949	17.4	12.4	0.35	1.74	1.19	1.15	—	42	
Year 1950	16.5	11.8	0.29	—	1.24	1.21	—	19	
Increase or decrease in 1950 on 5 years average (1945 to 1949)	... -2.9	... -0.3	... -0.04	—	+0.14	+0.14	—31		
Increase or decrease in 1950 on 1949	... -0.9	... -0.6	... -0.06	—	+0.05	+0.06	—23		

Birth Rate.

The total number of registered live births assignable to the Borough of Leigh for the year 1950 was 806 as compared with 843 in the previous year. The corresponding Birth Rate for the two years respectively are 16.5 and 17.4 per 1,000 of estimated population. The Birth Rate for the Borough, England and Wales and 148 Towns with populations 25,000—50,000 during the last 25 years is given in the following table :—

Comparative Birth Rate

	Leigh	148 Smaller Towns	England and Wales
1926...	17.2	17.6	17.8
1927...	15.3	16.4	16.7
1928...	16.3	16.6	16.7
1929...	13.7	16.0	16.3
1930...	14.5	16.2	16.3
1931...	15.7	15.6	15.8
1932...	14.8	15.4	15.3
1933...	14.5	14.5	14.4
1934...	14.0	15.0	14.8
1935...	13.6	14.8	14.7
1936...	12.8	15.0	14.8
1937...	13.5	15.3	14.9
1938...	15.3	15.4	15.1
1939...	14.5	15.6	15.0
1940...	15.5	15.7	14.6
1941...	18.1	16.4	14.2
1942...	18.3	18.4	15.8
1943...	19.8	19.4	16.5
1944...	19.3	20.9	17.6
1945...	18.8	19.2	16.1
1946...	20.4	21.3	19.1
1947...	22.2	22.2	20.5
1948...	17.9	19.2	17.9
1949...	17.4	18.0	16.7
1950...	16.5	16.7	15.8

Still Birth Rate.

The total number of registered still births assignable to the Borough during the year 1950, was 20 as compared with 27 in the previous year. The corresponding rates for the two years were 0.40 and 0.55 (per 1,000 total population). The still birth rate for England and Wales during the year 1950 was 0.37.

**Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases
in the Year 1950.**

	England & Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Town Resi- dent Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County	Leigh
Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
Births—					
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	16.5
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.40
Deaths—					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.29
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.36
Notifications (Correc- ted)—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	2.14
Whooping Cough ...	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	4.39
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.26
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	11.94
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.67
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.04
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	19.00
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	3.72
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
Notifications (Correc- ted)—					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	2.44

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
5 " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " " " "	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " " "	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
20 " " " "	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 " " " "	3	5	1	1	—	—	2	—
35 " " " "	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 " " " "	3	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
55 " " " "	4	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	12	15	7	7	7	7	—	—
		27		14		14		—

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis, 1939-1950

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Notified cases :—												
(a) Respiratory	35	35	29	33	34	31	32	21	24	42	27	27
(b) Non-respiratory ...	16	16	14	9	13	14	9	9	6	12	6	14
Deaths :—												
(a) Respiratory	19	31	20	26	13	14	15	11	18	17	17	14
(b) Non-respiratory ...	4	4	2	6	5	4	4	5	1	3	1	—

Summary of the incidence of the principal notifiable diseases :—

	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	444	167	105
Diphtheria	5	2	—
Measles	581	267	584
Whooping Cough	111	154	215
Pneumonia	39	41	33
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	1	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	—
Dysentery	2	1	2
Erysipelas	13	18	13
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	4
Food Poisoning	—	4	—
	1203	660	958

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	Under 1												65 & over												Total			
	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—		10—		15—		20—		35—		45—		65 & over					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	2	3	7	6	6	6	29	26	3	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	54		
Measles	4	5	30	26	50	32	64	50	70	60	97	88	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	267		
Whooping Cough	14	7	15	19	22	10	20	19	17	21	22	26	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	104		
Pneumonia	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	21	12		
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Total	21	15	48	48	75	49	92	75	93	89	151	142	5	11	4	4	4	7	2	—	8	7	6	2	509	449

Section B

**GENERAL PROVISION
OF THE
HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE
BOROUGH**

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Leigh Ambulance Station—Tel. Leigh 939 (Lancs. C.C.).

CARE OF CHILDREN—CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948

Children's Committee, Lancs. C.C.—Area No. 9

Area Children's Officer :

Miss D. B. Roberts,
Hyde Lodge,
Clarendon Road,
Eccles.

Tel. : Eccles 1877

CLINICS

1. Ante-Natal

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh
Each Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
(Lancs. C.C.)

2. Artificial Sunlight

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh
By arrangement
(Lancs. C.C.)

3. Diphtheria Immunisation

- (i) At the four County Clinics in the Leigh area by arrangement as required.
- (ii) The general practitioner service.
(Lancs. C.C.)

4. Maternity and Child Welfare

- (i) Stonehouse Clinic—each Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (ii) Chapel Street Clinic—each Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (iii) Coal Pit Lane Clinic—each Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (iv) Nangreaves Street Clinic—each Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
(Lancs. C.C.)

5. Ophthalmic

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh,
Each Thursday morning
(Lancs. C.C.)

6. Orthopaedic

Elliott Street Clinic, Tyldesley
2nd Wednesday afternoon each month
(Lancs. C.C.)

7. Orthoptic

5 Market Place, Leigh
By arrangement
(Lancs. C.C.)

8. Post-Natal

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh
Each Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Lancs. C.C.)

9. School Health and Minor Ailment

- (i) Stonehouse Clinic—each morning.
- (ii) Chapel Street Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning
- (iii) Coal Pit Lane Clinic—Monday and Friday morning
- (iv) Nangreaves Street Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday morning

(Lancs. C.C.)

10. Speech Therapy

No local facilities

11. Tuberculosis

Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh
(Hospital Board)

12. Venereal Diseases

- (i) Civic Centre, Bolton.
Males and Females—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
- (ii) Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.
Males — Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females — Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
(Hospital Board)

CONVALESCENCE

Under arrangements made by the Lancs. C.C. through the Divisional Medical Officer.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

Under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Full-time Health Visitor School Nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Provided by the Lancashire County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

District Nurses employed full-time are provided in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

HOSPITALS

1. **General**—Leigh Infirmary.
Atherleigh Hospital, etc.
2. **Infectious Diseases**—Astley Hospital, Astley.
Hulton Lane, Fever Hospital, Bolton.
etc.
3. **Maternity**—Bolton District General Hospital, Farnworth, etc.
(Hospital Board)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Regional Hospital, laboratories at Leigh, Wigan and Bolton Infirmaries and at the Monsall laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Services.

MATERNITY HOMES

Firs Maternity Home, Leigh.
Haslam, Havercroft and Heaton Grange Maternity Homes, Bolton.
(Hospital Board)

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary midwives employed whole-time in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

NURSING HOMES

None in the district.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provision for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with voluntary organisations.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation at Atherleigh Grange, Leigh and at Bolton District General Hospital Annexe, Farnworth.

No hostels in the district.

X-RAY FACILITIES

At Leigh, Bolton and Wigan Infirmaries. Facilities for special chest cases at the Chest Clinic Church Street, Leigh.

Section C

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES**

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

CHICKENPOX

This disease is not notifiable in the district.

DIPHTHERIA

No case occurred. This happy position must be regarded as undoubtedly due to the intense campaign which has been waged against this disease during the past year utilising the simple, safe and economic expedient of mass immunisation.

DYSENTERY

Two cases notified as against one the previous year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA

As last year no acute case reported.

ERYSIPelas

Thirteen cases occurred as against eighteen the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

This disease is notifiable under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 when it is not otherwise statutorily notifiable. In addition the Tenth Schedule of the National Health Service Act, 1946 as amended, requires the Medical Officer of Health so notified, if not the Medical Officer of Health to a local authority, to send a copy of the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of the local health authority. In the case of Leigh such a copy is sent to the Divisional Medical Officer being the local representative of the County Medical Officer.

Food poisoning deserves our special attention for two reasons, firstly, because it has sprung into prominence, particularly during the last few years, due in the main to our changed mode of life and to the more extensive use of communal feeding, and secondly, because the prevention of most forms is simple but requires the understanding co-operation of everybody engaged in the handling and preparation of food.

No case was notified during the year but this does not mean that no case, especially in a mild form occurred.

MALARIA

No case reported.

MEASLES

This well-known disease tends to be particularly prevalent in alternate years in towns and an outbreak generally lasts from the end of October to the end of the following June, reaching its height during January and February. 581 cases were notified in 1948, 267 last year and 584 this year. Once again the disease was generally mild in character.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

No case occurred. Last year there was three infections all of the cerebro-spinal meninges.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

This disease is an eye infection of the new born notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. Once it was the cause of much permanent blindness but its occurrence is now rare due to ante-natal care and improved methods of prevention and treatment.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

As last year, no case was notified.

PNEUMONIA

33 cases occurred as compared with 41 in the year 1949. The majority were adults. There were 18 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

There were four cases.

POLIOENCEPHALITIS

No case.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Due to the improved methods of treatment now available it has been necessary to amend the definition of this disease for the purpose of notification. Two cases occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

105 cases occurred as against 167 the previous year. This disease continues to be generally mild in character, and rarely is it necessary to seek hospital treatment. Disinfection, the following up of contacts and, the exclusion from school of those of school age is expensive of material and the time of school nurses and involves much loss of school hours. Considered medical opinion now is that these preventive measures are of doubtful overall value.

SMALLPOX

No case occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 27 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 14 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified this year, as against 27 and 6 respectively last year. Of the cases on the Tuberculosis Register 14 died during the year, all from pulmonary infection. The death rate at 0.29 compares favourable with that of the Country as a whole.

TYPHOID FEVER

No case was notified.

WHOOPING COUGH (PERTUSSIS)

The incidence of this debilitating disease of child life has shown a further increase this year. In 1948, 111 cases were notified, in 1949, 154 and this year notifications in respect of 215 cases have been received. The serious debilitating effect of this disease—the extent of which it would be difficult to measure—together with its growing prevalence is a matter for considerable concern. Following the suppression of diphtheria, whooping cough must now be regarded as the most serious of the infectious diseases affecting child life and it is to be hoped that the recent extensive field research conducted by the Medical Research Council will pave the way to the provision of a safe, simple, cheap and effective ^{IMMUN} minimising agent available in sufficient quantities to permit of mass immunisation.

Section D

**REPORT OF THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOROUGH**

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

During the year 1950, the Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 1,327 primary inspections and 2,340 re-inspections of dwelling houses under the Public Health Act, 1936, for the investigation and abatement of nuisances. Many other visits in general sanitary administration were also made, details of which are given in the following paragraphs.

Complaints Received and Investigated.

The number of complaints received and investigated in the year by the staff was 1,170.

These complaints are classified in the following table :—

Nature of Complaint	Number received
Defective drains	63
Defective W.C....	115
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	1
Defective Eavesgutters	28
" house roof	46
" floor	16
" sink	12
" yard surface	5
" wall and ceiling plaster	41
" dustbins	26
" washing boiler	7
" fireplaces	28
Dampness due to various causes	38
Burst water service pipes	10
Insufficient and inadequate water supply	21
Overcrowding	65
Verminous Houses	46
Dirty Houses	36
Rats and Mice	298
General conditions (dwelling houses)	166
Miscellaneous	102
TOTAL	1170

Infectious Diseases—Investigation and Disinfection.

143 visits of investigation and 5 re-visits were paid to premises where infectious diseases had occurred. In addition 202 visits were made by the Disinfecting Staff for the purpose of carrying out disinfection on account of the occurrence of notifiable diseases. 138 library books were disinfected.

Disinfestation.

116 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of investigation of verminous premises.

A total of 65 premises were disinfested as follows :—

10 (24 rooms) Corporation houses ; 33 (112 rooms) Private houses ; 22 (41 rooms) miscellaneous premises including shops, warehouses, workers hostels, canteens, schools and institutions.

D.D.T. or Gammexane according to circumstances, have been used as sprays in solution of white spirit or as emulsions in water.

Testing of Drainage Systems.

84 tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. Where drains were defective the works of repair were supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Testing of new drainage is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Closet Accommodation.

No. of fresh water closets ...	... ...	14,746
No. of waste water closets...	... ...	300 (approx.)
No. of trough closets ...	... ...	20 (schools)
No. of pail closets	... ...	24
Privy middens	... ...	20

During the year 40 waste water closets and one set of six trough closets were converted into pedestal water closets. A sum of £8 or one half the cost of conversion whichever is the less, is paid to the owner on completion of the work.

The pail closets and privy middens are situated in the semi-rural area of the Borough where it has not been practicable to provide water closets owing to the fact that sewers are not available.

Sewerage Disposal.

The disposal is effected at the works of the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage Board, Mather Lane, Leigh. The method of disposal is by percolating filters and humus tanks, with additional chemical treatment by chlorine gas.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

Frequent visits were made during the year with a view to remedying any defects found and ensuring that there was compliance with the Bye-Laws.

Canal Boats.

There were no new registrations of Canal Boats during the year.

Eighteen inspections were made, the object being to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936. Three infringements were found and remedied.

There were no cases of infectious disease on any Canal Boat and it was not necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

Rivers and Streams.

Co-operation with the District Inspector of the River Board in respect of Pollution in Westleigh Brook and tributaries and also the Pennington Flash, has continued.

Again in the early part of the year several ponds in the Borough were treated with D.D.T. as a precautionary measure.

Offensive Trades.

There are two tripe dressers and one fat melter within the Borough. These premises were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that there was compliance with the Bye-Laws and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. A high standard has been maintained by the owners of the businesses.

Common-Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses situated within the Borough.

Rag Flock Act, 1911—1928.

There are no premises where rag flock is manufactured. In all cases where rag and flock was used it was obtained under guarantee to comply with the standard specified in the Act.

Public Baths.

The Public Baths consists of two plunges and 13 slipper baths. Facilities are available for Turkish baths.

Samples of swimming bath water are submitted weekly to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Seventy-eight samples in all were taken during the year.

Mortuary.

The Mortuary is supervised by the department.

51 bodies were received during the year.

Refuse Collection.

This service is under the control of the Director of Cleansing who has supplied the following information :—

No. of moveable ashbins	...	...	...	17,580
No. of ashbins emptied	...	...	...	843,840
Refuse dealt with at Destructor	...			172 tons
Refuse delivered to Tip	...	...	...	15,081 tons

Places of Public Entertainment.

There are seven cinemas and one legitimate theatre in the Borough.

Thirteen visits were paid in the year to this class of premises for the purpose of sanitary accommodation, ventilation and cleanliness.

When applications for renewal of entertainment licences are submitted to the Justices for the Borough, the Magistrates now make it a condition that such applications be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the Sanitary Inspector, of suitability in regard to sanitary accommodation.

In this connection additional accommodation and amendment to some existing, has been secured in the year.

Shops Act, 1950.

A total of 87 visits for all purposes were made during the year.

Seven informal notices were served under Section 10 of the Act. One notice was served requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences, four requiring suitable and sufficient washing facilities and two requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient means to provide and maintain a reasonable temperature.

One exemption certificate was granted with regard to the provision of sanitary conveniences in view of restricted accommodation and there being suitable alternative accommodation available.

Water Supply.

The supply is taken in bulk from the Rivington reservoirs of the Liverpool Corporation, being sand filtered and chlorinated before distribution in the Borough.

Weekly sampling of the Town's Mains Water is undertaken for bacteriological examination. In all a total of 106 samples were examined in the year—49 being submitted by this department and 57 by the Supplying Authority.

Five samples were taken for chemical analysis. The table on page 32 shows the results of these analysis.

Arrangements are also made with Manchester Corporation for a supply to be made available from the Thirlmere aqueduct when necessary.

Three samples of well water were taken from farms.

No. of houses with direct supply	
from main	... ... ... ... 14,744
No. of houses supplied by standpipe	Nil

Table giving Results of Chemical Examination of Water Samples (Parts per 100,000)

Date	Sample	Colour	Oxygen absorbed from Per-manganite in 15 mins	Oxygen absorbed from Per-manganite in 3 hrs.	Ammonia	Album-inoid Ammonia	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Combined Chlorine	Lead grains per gall.	pH value	Total solids in solution		Free Chlorine	Minute Trace	
												1/140	6.2	9.2		
14- 2-50	1	Normal	0.029	0.061	0.0115	0.005	0.05	0.05	Nil	1.5	1/140	6.2	9.2			
23- 2-50	2	Normal	0.031	0.066	0.016	0.005	0.06	0.06	Nil	1.6	Nil	5.9	9.6		Trace	
11- 5-50	3	Normal	0.024	0.045	0.006	0.006	0.05	0.05	Nil	1.5	Nil	6.3	9.6		Nil	
4- 7-50	4	Normal	0.006	0.012	0.005	0.004	0.06	0.06	Nil	1.6	1/30	6.5	10.4		Nil	
11-10-50	5	Normal	0.010	0.022	0.005	0.004	0.05	0.05	Nil	1.5	Nil	6.7	9.6		Trace	

Factories.

The following table gives particulars of the inspections during the year under Part One of the Factories Act, 1937, and an analysis of the defects which were found, with particulars of the action taken.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces — Defects Found

Particulars (1)	No. of defects				Number of offences in re- spect of which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—					
Want of cleanliness	15	14	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	5	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	7	4	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
Insufficient	10	7	—	2	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	31	29	—	5	—
Not separate for sexes ...	3	3	—	2	—
Other offences	1	2	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	72	62	—	11	—

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Premises (1)	No. of Inspec- tions (2)	No. of Written Notices (3)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	167	8	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	91	6	—
Other premises	—	—	—
TOTALS	258	14	—

Under Part VIII of the Act, two visits were made to premises occupied by one out-worker. The premises were satisfactory.

Summary of Visits of Sanitary Inspectors.

In the table below are given, in summarised form, particulars of the visits and general work of the staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the year 1950.

	Inspections	Re-inspections	Total	Defaults found	Defaults remedied
Dwelling Houses—					
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	1327	2340	3667	1650	1206
Housing Act, 1936 ...	1	—	1	—	—
Houses let-in-lodgings ...	1	—	1	—	—
do. Overcrowded ...	51	14	65	11	6
do. Verminous ...	71	45	116	60	32
do. Non-verminous ...	75	28	103	57	19
General Sanitation—					
Tents, Vans, Sheds ...	41	47	88	44	41
Fairgrounds ...	1	—	2	—	—
Farms ...	26	9	35	—	—
Stables ...	6	1	7	2	—
Piggeries ...	23	6	29	—	—
Keeping of Fowls ...	23	9	32	11	6
Rodent Control ...	72	23	95	50	30
Drain Testing ...	30	20	50	9	4
Water courses ...	5	3	8	2	—
Public Conveniences ...	40	2	42	2	—
Sewers ...	1	—	2	1	—
Schools ...	37	7	44	5	2
Canal Boats ...	19	—	19	3	—
Cinemas & Theatres ...	7	6	13	1	6
Streets & Passages ...	9	3	12	7	7
Infectious Disease ...	143	5	148	—	—
Smoke observations ...	74	—	74	—	—
Tips ...	35	17	52	12	18
Miscellaneous ...	304	13	317	7	2
Shops Act ...	85	13	98	10	6
Factories Mechanical					
Power ...	59	34	93	10	12
do. Non-mechanical	9	2	11	2	—
do. Means of escape in case of fire	15	6	21	12	3
Workshops ...	9	1	10	1	—
Food Premises—					
Market ...	123	—	123	—	—
Bakehouses ...	79	33	112	63	26
Canteens (Factories) ...	12	—	13	—	—
Canteens & Restaurants ...	20	2	22	2	—
Cafes ...	32	7	39	3	6
Dairies ...	82	2	84	—	—
Milkshops ...	16	—	16	—	—
Butchers ...	51	6	57	—	—
Fish Friers ...	47	5	52	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	15	—	16	—	—
Greengrocers ...	39	—	40	2	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	43	—	43	—	—
do. Shops ...	122	3	125	—	3
do. Vehicles ...	15	—	16	—	—
Sweet Shops ...	24	—	25	—	—
Hotels ...	1	—	1	—	—
Public Houses ...	9	—	9	—	—
Provision Shops ...	87	14	101	5	5
Food Warehouses ...	54	12	66	7	—
Slaughterhouses ...	648	—	648	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	4	—	4	—	—
	4122	2745	6867	2056	1449

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The number of factory and works chimneys situated within the Borough is 74.

The local Bye-law relating to emission of black smoke permits a maximum of two minutes in one half hour.

The following table gives details of the work done in this connection during the year :—

Number of chimneys observed (half hour observations) ...	74
Number of observations showing emission of black smoke in excess of Bye-law limits	3
No. of intimation notices served	3
Number of abatement notices served	—
Number of advisory visits made	93
No. of complaints dealt with	6

An average emission of 0.46 minutes of black smoke per half hour was recorded.

Representations were made by this Department in respect of two boiler plants in the vicinity of the town centre where excessive emissions of black smoke were observed. A consultant from the Ministry of Fuel & Power visited both plants and modifications were carried out on his advice with the result that much improvement has ensued.

During the year complaints were investigated of fumes from a metal recovery plant in the district. The complaints were found to be due to the plant being badly handled by the staff and not in accordance with the maker's instructions.

This authority is a member of the National Smoke Abatement Society, the Regional Committee and also the Standing Joint Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

Colliery Spoil Banks.

These have been closely supervised during the current year.

Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, sites to be developed for colliery tips have first to be approved by the Planning Authority. An arrangement was made during the year for this department to be consulted before the development of further sites within the Borough. If proper conditions are imposed by the Planning Authority for the control of these tips, with regard to composition and shape, during their development, many headaches will be avoided in the years to come. Many instances come to mind where a properly developed tip could be very usefully sited on land which at the moment gives rise from time to time of much nuisance.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The recording of the extent of atmospheric pollution, commenced in the month of November 1949, has continued during the year.

The apparatus in use consists of three standard deposit gauges and three lead-peroxide instruments. The latter is used to provide a useful index of what may be called the activity of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

Although the results of the investigation would appear at first sight to enable one to form specific opinions the experiment will have to be continued over several years in order to enable an accurate analysis to be made of the findings.

However, it is interesting to note that the heaviest deposits occur within the town centre and that there is a marked decline during the summer months. Domestic smoke would seem to be responsible for much more atmospheric pollution than the public readily appreciate.

It is unfortunate that so little encouragement is given to the use of smokeless fuels in domestic grates.

Impurity in the atmosphere takes the form of solid or liquid particles which may be so large that they settle out rapidly or so small that they remain suspended for a very long time and gaseous impurity which is dispersed and remains in the air until it is absorbed by rain, or by substances with which it comes into contact.

Atmospheric pollution may be sub-divided into four main divisions

1. Smoke.
2. Ash or grit.
3. Sulphur dioxide.
4. Other particles and gases.

On pages 38 and 39 diagrams are given depicting the weight of total solids collected per month and the daily average weight of active sulphur collected by the lead peroxide method,

Sulphur Determination.

Monthly records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere were taken by the lead peroxide method. The records were as follows :—

Sulphur determination by the Lead Peroxide Method

Month	Milligram per 100 square centimetres per day		
	Leigh Boys' Grammar School	Town Hall	Firs Maternity Home
January	3.10	4.46	3.71
February	2.91	3.83	2.45
March	2.54	3.18	2.55
April	2.17	2.30	1.67
May	2.34	2.39	2.16
June	1.38	1.53	1.17
July	1.19	1.17	1.01
August	0.99	1.37	1.06
September	1.48	1.82	1.20
October	1.83	2.87	2.25
November	2.74	3.66	2.41
December	2.51	3.48	2.98

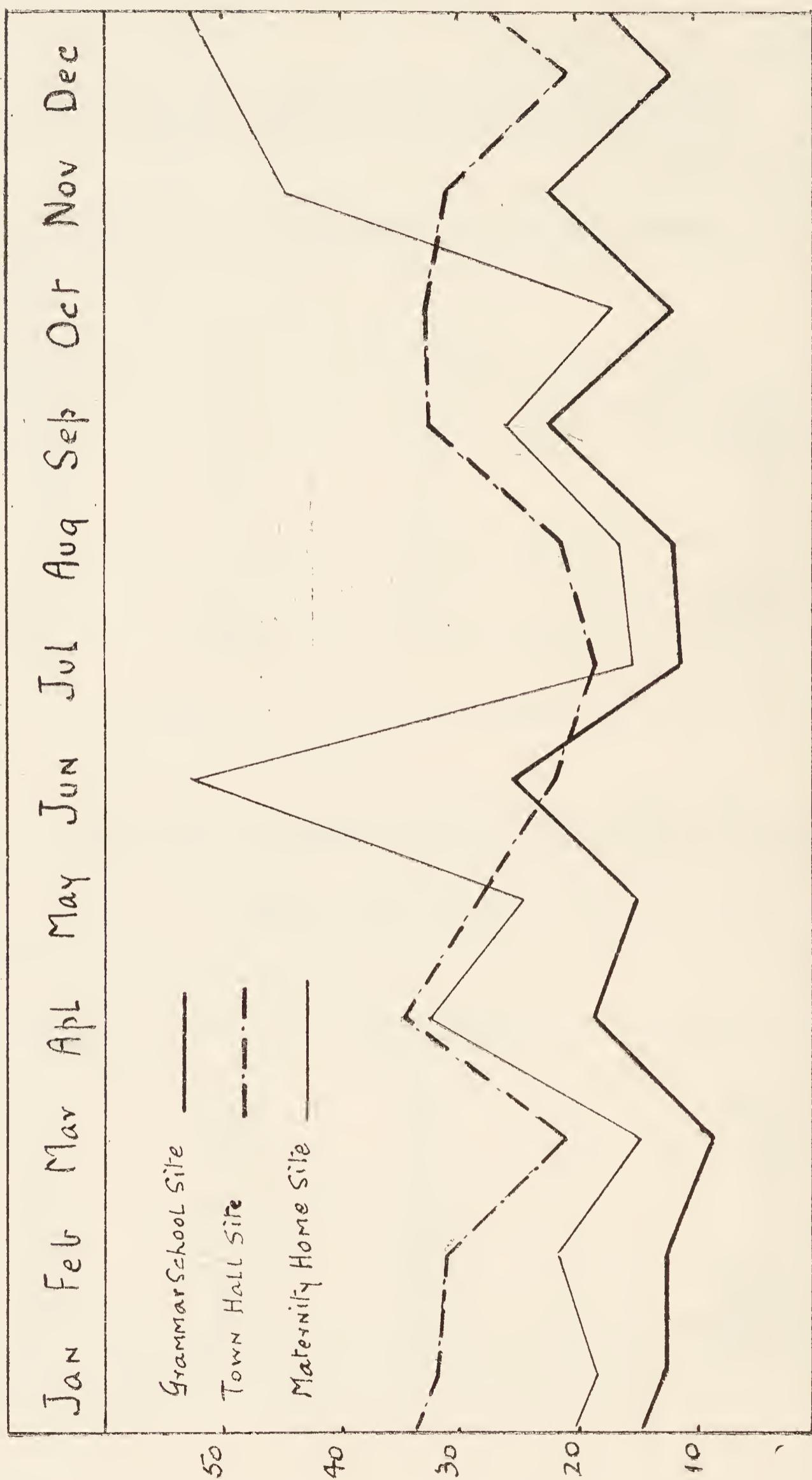
The following table shews the amount of solid matter deposited at each of the three Collecting Centres within the Borough.

Solid matter deposited

Month	Tons of solid matter per square mile		
	Leigh Boys' Grammar School	Town Hall	Firs Maternity Home
January	12.93	33.00	19.43
February	12.69	31.17	23.41
March	9.38	21.49	15.41
April	19.04	35.69	32.90
May	15.43	—	25.82
June	25.47	22.54	52.80
July	11.47	19.32	15.95
August	12.26	21.05	17.88
September	23.03	32.80	27.37
October	13.10	32.95	18.47
November	23.57	32.56	44.53
December	13.62	20.46	—

TOTAL SOLIDS DEPOSITED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

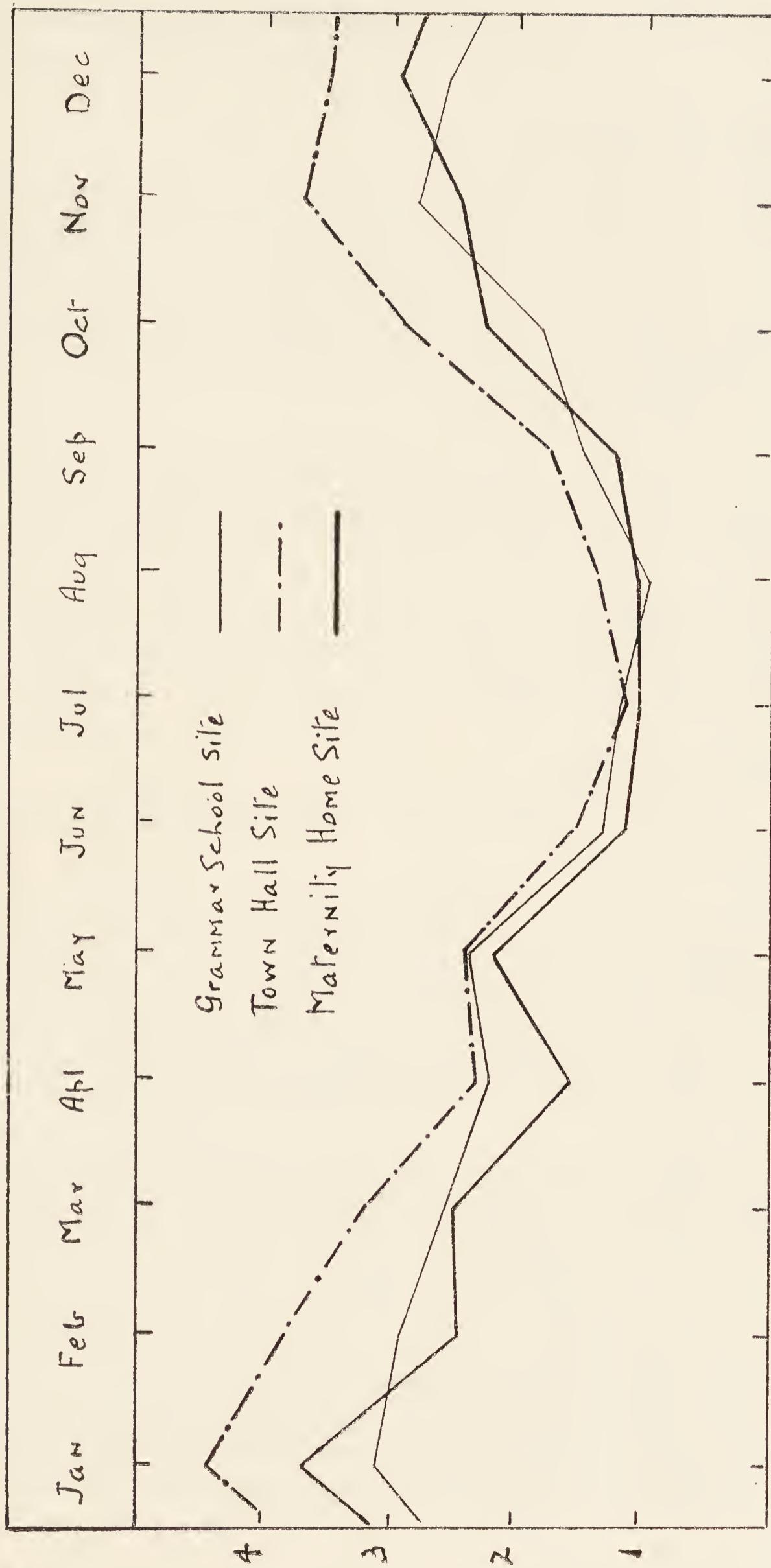
38



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

Daily averages calculated as Mgs. SO_3 per 100 sq. cms.

39



HOUSING

General Observations.

Little change is to be reported in the Housing conditions generally. A factor which each year demands more time by the staff of this department is that of defects due to mining subsidence. It would appear that this factor is one which will continue for many years. Considerable delay is experienced in securing the remedying of defects attributable to this cause due to the protracted negotiations necessary between the owners and the National Coal Board.

An opportunity to effect some improvement in living conditions has been neglected by a lack of response to the policy laid down in the Housing Act, 1949. No applications for grants were received.

During the year repairs were carried out by the Department in default of owners, following service of Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, at a total cost of £190 6s. 9d.

Fitness of Houses.

No official representations were made under the Housing Act, 1936 during the year.

During the year twelve undertakings not to re-let were accepted by the Health Committee from owners of houses found to be unfit for habitation on condition the Corporation re-housed the tenants. Recommendations by the Health Committee for the re-housing of the tenants were accepted by the Housing Committee in every case. At the end of the year the tenant of one of these houses had been re-housed.

With regard to the remedying of defects in dwelling houses all action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. A perusal of the figures in the table relating to outstanding defects is evidence of the need for a re-commencement of a slum clearance programme. The major portion of these defects exist in property which cannot be brought to a reasonable standard without the cost being far beyond what the property would be worth afterwards. The constant attention to sub-standard property takes more of the Sanitary Inspectors' time than is merited. Until the supply of new houses meets present requirements this problem will increase year by year.

The following table shows the number and types of defects found and remedied in Dwelling Houses during the current year.

Nature		Found	Remedied
Drains	...	96	105
Roofs	...	130	84
Eavesguttering	...	115	92
Rainwater Pipes	...	29	24
Walls External	Defective Brickwork	32	14
,,	Dampness Penetrating	34	46
Walls Internal	Damp Wallplaster	115	100
,,	Defective Wallplaster	201	148
,,	Defective Ceiling Plaster	54	27
Sinks and Slopstones	...	44	19
,, Pipes—Defective	...	28	19
Floors	...	92	60
Window Frames	Defective Woodwork	79	39
,,	Sashes and inadequate ventilation	78	55
,,	Glazing	70	33
Doors	...	48	29
Fire-range	Defective	27	19
,,	Smoke emission	30	19
Insufficient Water Supply	...	28	14
Closets	Water	165	145
,,	Waste Water	16	27
,,	Pail	3	1
Yards and Passages	...	19	11
Miscellaneous	...	117	76
TOTAL		1650	1206

Public Health Act, 1936—Statutory Notices Served

Section of Act	Reason	No. of Notices
39	Defective sink	15
39	Drainage (Sub-soil drains)	19
39	Gutters downspouts	59
44	Inadequate W.C. accommodation	1
45	Defective water closets	72
56	Paving—yards	4
93	Conditions prejudicial to health	170
138	Water Supply	6
TOTAL		346

Overcrowding.

During the year 65 reported cases of overcrowding were investigated. Letters confirming the existence of overcrowding in 52 cases were sent to the Housing Director, recommending early consideration for re-housing.

In general the extent of overcrowding could only be determined by survey, this at the present time cannot be done with existing staff. The Housing Committee allocates on a points scheme, all corporation houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At the end of the year there were 2,111 applicants on the Corporation housing list of which 1,514 were living in lodgings.

Erection of Dwelling Houses.

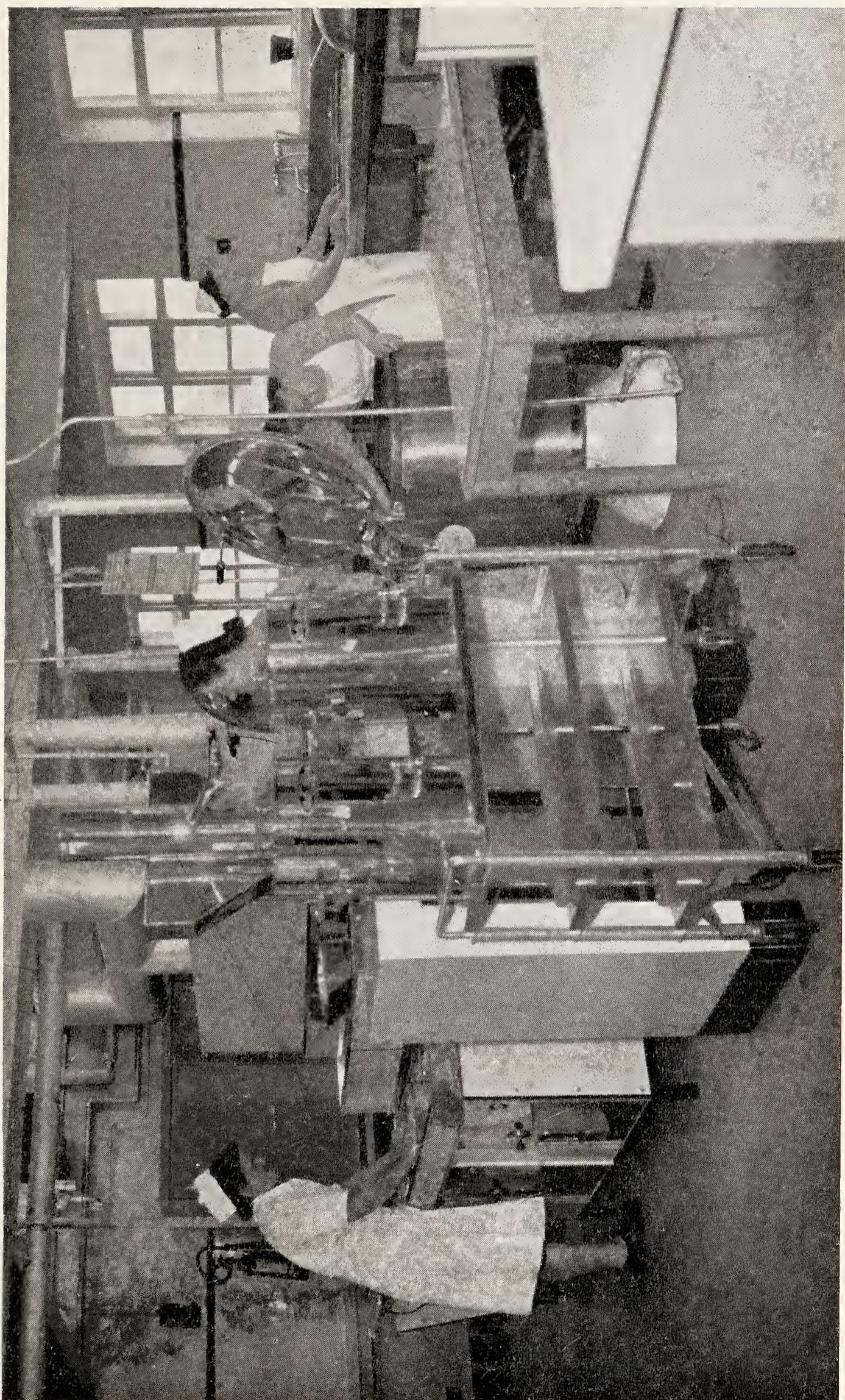
The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following information :—

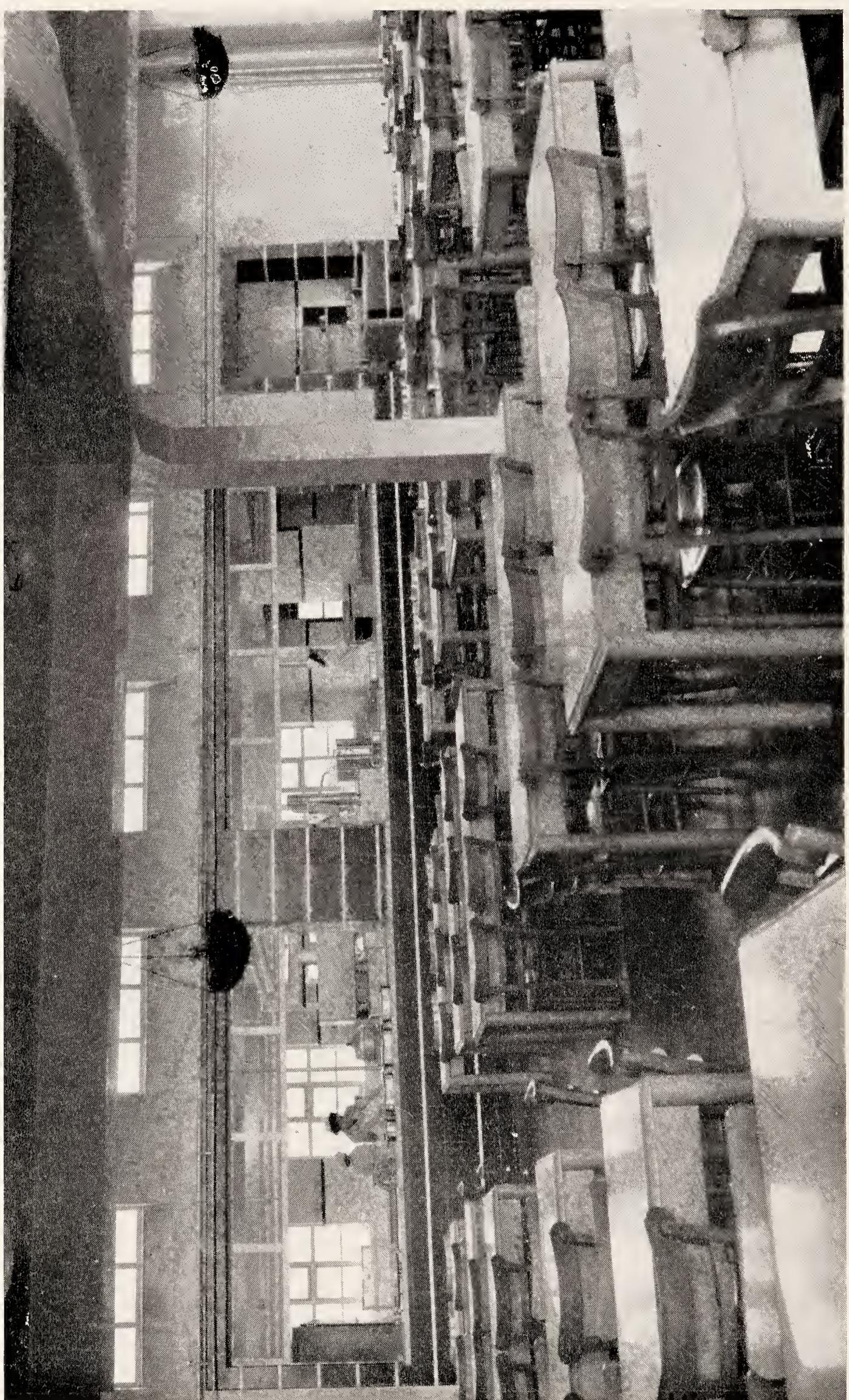
	Number of Houses erected	1949	1950
(a) Local Authority and other bodies ...	182	123	
(b) Local Authority	156	106	
(c) Other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	
(d) Other bodies or persons	26	17	

TABLE OF HOUSING STATISTICS

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	1327
No. of inspections made for the purpose...	3667
No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	627
2. No. of dwelling houses where defects were remedied during the year without service of formal notices	345
3. Action under statutory powers during the year—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936—	
No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	294
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	120
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	35
	{ 155





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Food Hygiene.

The Health Committee towards the end of the year decided to seek the co-operation of the local food traders in establishing a Clean Food Guild. Arrangements were commenced for the holding of a public meeting to inaugurate a Guild early in 1951. The Committee approved arrangements for the holding of a Clean Food Exhibition during 1951.

The Council submitted to the Ministry of Food, Bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 relative to handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale in the open air. The Bye-laws were confirmed on the 28th November and come into operation 1st January, 1951.

Talks were given by members of the staff to several local organisations on food hygiene.

The supplying of meals and snacks in factories and workshops has of recent times become to be an accepted amenity. In this connection it is interesting to be able to record considerable progress in the improvement and design of the kitchens now being provided. Most of these kitchens embody the very best and latest equipment of a high hygienic standard. In this regard, photographs of a typical Modern Spinning Mill Canteen Kitchen are portrayed in this section of the report.

Classification of Food Premises Visited

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

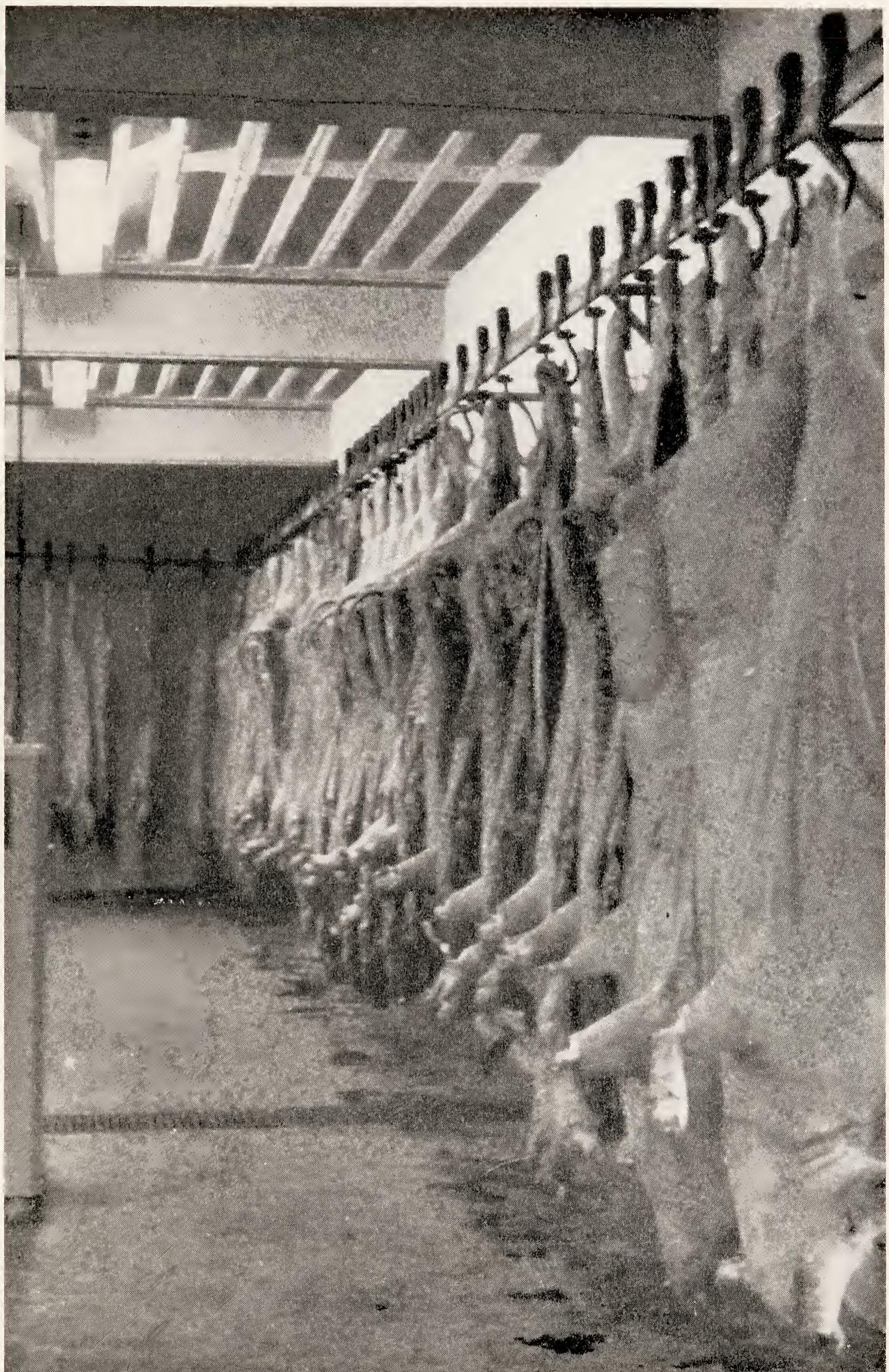
The food supply including meat and milk is under constant supervision. The Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 648 visits to slaughterhouses, 112 visits to Bakehouses, 110 visits to Dairies and Milk Shops and 357 visits to wholesale and retail food shops.

The Ministry of Food Depot at Leigh is the central depot for slaughter and distribution of Meat for Leigh, Atherton, Tyldesley, Golborne and Newton-le-Willows, an approximate population of 125,000.

Oxen are stunned by captive bolt pistol and calves, sheep and pigs by the use of electrically charged stunning tongs.

The premises formerly used for the slaughter and curing of bacon pigs was abandoned during the year and new premises of modern construction and design are now operating. Permission for this change had previously been granted. The new premises contain the latest type of equipment for the slaughter and curing of pigs. A photograph of a section of the cooling room at these premises is given overleaf.

The ante and post-mortem examination of animals at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse continues to take up an ever increasing volume of time. During the period that has become to be known as the "Peak Kill," which usually lasts from early September through to November or even December on occasions, the amount of slaughtering done cannot be followed by one inspector and on several days each week including Sunday it is necessary to allocate two members of the Staff for this duty on these premises. Simultaneously slaughtering is also taking place on most weekdays at the bacon factory entailing the attendance of another member of the staff. From this it will be noted that on some days three members of the staff may be concerned with meat inspection duties, thus, taking up a disproportionate amount of time for these duties, bearing in mind an inspectorial establishment of five.



The following table gives details regarding all animals which were slaughtered and inspected during 1950:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	4109	2422	2215	18,801	6922
No. inspected	4109	2422	2215	18,801	6922
All diseases except tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	8	21	22	41	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1816	1315	5	2953	260
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease or parasitic conditions other than Tuberculosis	44.4%	55.1%	1.2%	15.9%	3.9%
Tuberculosis only.					
*Whole carcases condemned ...	25	154	8	—	42
*Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	251	884	2	—	249
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.7%	42.8%	0.4%	—	4.2%

*Nineteen cows were sent for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 by a Veterinary Surgeon, and are included in these figures.

Comparative Table Showing Total Weight of Meat Inspected and Condemned

HOME KILLED

	WEIGHT IN LBS.				Calves
	Cattle including Cows	Sheep	Pigs		
Total weight of carcase meat inspected	3,498,016	651,882	992,484	96,128	
Total weight of carcase meat passed fit for human consumption	3,393,527 (97.02%)	650,561 (99.8%)	978,872 (98.63%)	94,830 (98.65%)	
Total weight of carcase meat surrendered as unfit for human consumption	104,489 (2.98%)	1,321 (0.2%)	13,612 (1.37%)	1,298 (1.35%)	

These totals do not include offals or imported meat.

The following weight of Imported Meat was received at the Ministry of Food Depot in Leigh.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	2240	18	0	8
Canned Meat	130	7	1	14
Offals	66	4	3	24
TOTAL	2437	10	1	18

Of this 716 lbs. of Beef, 36 lbs. Canned Meat and 67 lbs. Mutton were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Carcases Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption—1950

Condition	Cattle	Cows	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Tuberculosis—Generalized	25	121	42	—	8
" with Emaciation ...	—	33	—	—	—
Emaciation, Gen. Debility and					
Dropsy	—	10	2	33	1
Septicaemia	3	3	1	1	—
Pyaemia	2	3	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	1	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	2	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	12
Enteritis	—	—	—	2	3
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	—
Fever with acute peritonitis ...	1	—	2	—	—
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	—
Uraemia	1	2	1	—	—
Extensive Bruising	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	—	—	—	3	2
Odour (Medicinal)	1	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	—	—	5	—	—
TOTAL	33	175	57	41	30

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Nineteen cows were sent for slaughter at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse by Veterinary Inspectors.

The animals were from the following districts :—

Bolton C. B.	3
Leigh M. B.	1
Abram U. D.	2
Atherton U. D.	3
Tyldesley U. D.	2
Golborne U. D.	5
Hindley U. D.	1
Westhoughton U. D.	1
Warrington R. D.	1

Twelve were affected with generalised Tuberculosis and condemned.

Seven were affected with localised Tuberculosis involving the condemnation of organs and part carcasses.

Presence of *Cysticercus Bovis*.

Again special attention has been given during post-mortem examination to the detection of *Cysticercus Bovis* or Beef Bladder Worm. In 46 cases the presence of the worm was confirmed. The treatment of such infected carcases is carried out by the Ministry of Food.

The following table gives particulars of the origin of the animal and ultimate disposal of the carcase.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Collecting Centre	Site of Lesions	Number of Cysts	Disposal
Roan Cow Heifer	19/1/50	Perth (Scotland)	Masseter Muscles	1	To Cold Storage
Red Steer ...	24/2/50	Dundee (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Black & White Bullock ...	3/5/50	Ellon (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Blue Heifer ...	10/5/50	Insch. (Scotland)	ditto	2	ditto
White Cow Heifer	12/5/50	Huntley (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Red Bullock...	15/5/50	Forfar (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Red Bullock...	24/5/50	Piccadilly (Yorks.)	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Bullock	25/5/50	Boroughbridge (Yorks.)	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Heifer...	7/6/50	St. Helens	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White	29/6/50	Shrewsbury	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Cow ...	30/6/50	Chapel-en-le-Frith	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Cow ...	20/7/50	St. Helens	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Bullock	31/7/50	Birkenhead (Irish)	ditto	2	ditto
Blue Bullock	25/8/50	Alford (Scotland)	Masseter Muscles	1	ditto
Black Heifer	24/8/50	Ellon (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Black Bullock	21/8/50	Forres. (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Blue Bullock	4/9/50	Heysham (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Black & White	4/9/50	Heysham	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White	4/9/50	Heysham (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Bullock ...	4/9/50	Heysham (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Heifer ...	4/9/50	Heysham (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Black Bullock	4/9/50	Heysham (Irish)	ditto	2	ditto
Red & White Bullock ...	7/9/50	Warrington	ditto	1	ditto

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS—(Continued)

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Collecting Centre	Site of Lesions	Number of Cysts	Disposal
Red & White Bullock ...	13/9/50	Glasgow (Irish)	Masseter	1	To Cold Storage
Roan Bullock	1/9/50	Preston	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Bullock	14/9/50	Preston	ditto	1	ditto
Red Bullock...	18/9/50	Heysham (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Blue Bullock	22/9/50	Glasgow (Irish)	ditto	3	ditto
Black Bullock	24/9/50	Ayr (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Black & White Cow Heifer	28/9/50	St. Helens	ditto	1	ditto
Red Cow ...	2/10/50	Warrington & Irish	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Cow ...	2/10/50	Warrington & Irish	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Cow ...	4/10/50	St. Helens	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Heifer ...	5/10/50	Cockermouth	ditto	2	ditto
Blue Heifer ...	6/10/50	Lancaster	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Bullock	9/10/50	Warrington & Irish	ditto	1	ditto
White Heifer	11/10/50	Sedburgh	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Bullock ...	16/10/50	Warrington	ditto	1	ditto
Red Cow ...	20/10/50	Carnforth	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Heifer...	20/10/50	Carnforth	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Heifer ...	27/10/50	Pilling	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Heifer ...	29/10/50	Aspatria	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Bullock	3/11/50	Aspatria	ditto	1	ditto
Black Cow ...	3/11/50	Wrenbury	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White	13/11/50	Birkenhead (Irish)	ditto	2	ditto
Black Heifer	22/11/50	St. Helens	ditto	1	ditto
Red Heifer ...	8/12/50	St. Asaph	ditto	1	ditto

The following table gives a list of Foods examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption. All were voluntarily surrendered.

Article	Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods					
Beans ...	22	—	—	—	22
Beans in Tomato ...	179	—	1	2	11
Beetroot ...	15	—	—	1	10
Carrots ...	1	—	—	—	2
Crab Meat ...	3	—	—	—	2
Fish —various ...	137	—	3	0	4
,, Salmon ...	99	—	—	2	1
Fruit Apples...	28	—	—	1	12
,, Apricots ...	6	—	—	—	23
,, Cherries ...	112	—	—	2	21
,, Gooseberries ...	1	—	—	—	2
,, Grapefruit Juice ...	5	—	—	—	5
,, Grapes ...	56	—	—	3	17
,, Orange Juice ...	12	—	—	—	20
,, Peaches ...	87	—	1	2	6
,, Peach Pulp ...	9	—	—	3	16
,, Plums ...	110	—	—	3	22
,, Pineapples ...	14	—	—	—	18
,, Rhubarb ...	47	—	—	2	7
Ham ...	56	—	2	2	1
Jam ...	2	—	—	—	2
Meat Brisket Beef ...	4	—	—	—	16
,, Luncheon Meat ...	220	—	3	0	18
,, Meat and Gravy ...	329	—	4	2	15
,, Minced Meat Loaf ...	44	—	—	1	5
,, Stewed Steak ...	116	—	—	0	4
,, Tongue ...	8	—	—	—	20
,, Veal ...	9	—	—	—	18
Milk Evaporated ...	826	—	7	—	26
,, Full Cream ...	371	—	3	—	7
,, Skimmed ...	111	—	1	0	20
Mustard ...	4	—	—	—	1
Pickles ...	23	—	—	—	10
Pork Chopped Ham ...	20	—	—	1	1
,, Luncheon Meat ...	42	—	—	2	8
Puddings ...	3	—	—	—	3
Soup ...	94	—	—	3	6
Spaghetti ...	1	—	—	—	1
Vegetables mixed ...	8	—	—	—	8
,, Peas ...	212	—	3	1	16
,, Potatoes ...	1	—	—	—	2
,, Tomatoes ...	232	—	3	2	17
TOTAL carried over ...	3679	2	6	2	26

This Table is continued on page 51

Table from page 50—(Continued)

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cereals				
Farinoca ...	—	—	—	6
Oats ...	—	—	—	15
Corn Flakes ...	—	—	—	8
TOTAL ...	—	—	1	1
General				
Bacon ...	—	—	2	4
Cheese ...	—	—	0	0
Chicken ...	—	—	—	4
Chocolate Couverture	—	—	—	14
Coffee ...	—	—	—	2
Eggs ...	—	—	3	6
Flour ...	—	3	0	24
Geese ...	—	3	2	8
Pressed Meat...	—	—	1	16
Rabbits ...	—	—	2	16
Salad Cream ...	—	—	—	1
Sandwich Spread	—	—	—	3
Sauce ...	—	—	—	20
Sausage ...	—	—	2	18
Tripe ...	—	—	1	—
Walnuts ...	—	—	—	10
TOTAL ...	—	12	1	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	2	19	1	1

Laboratory Facilities.

Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall. Thanks are due to the Medical Director and his staff for the assistance afforded during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Dr. G. H. Walker, Ph.D., F.R.I.C., County Offices, Preston.

159 samples of milk and other foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The following classified table gives the results of the analysis of the samples.

Article	Number Examined				Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			
	Formal	Inf.	Private	Total	Formal	Inf.	Private	Total
Almonds Ground ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breakfast Cereal ...	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Butter ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cake Decorations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoanut Sweetened ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping Beef ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Dressing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Self-raising ...	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	2
Fruit Dried ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—
Jam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Milk ...	43	42	2	87	—	5	—	6
Milk Whipp Compound	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Port Wine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puff Pastry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper Compound ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Salt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drink Powder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture Sweetened ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sausages Beef ...	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Sausages Pork ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Fondant ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tartar Cream of ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Vegetables Canned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	47	108	4	159	—	9	—	10

Average Composition of Milk Samples — 1940—1950

Year	No. of samples	Fat	Solids-not-fat	Total solids	Percentage Adulteration
1940	90	3.77	8.80	12.57	3.3
1941	88	3.70	8.68	12.38	1.1
1942	78	3.60	8.67	12.27	5.1
1943	61	3.79	8.60	12.39	3.3
1944	50	3.70	8.53	12.23	4.0
1945	38	3.61	8.55	12.16	7.9
1946	34	3.57	8.55	12.12	5.9
1947	60	3.81	8.52	12.23	16.6
1948	83	3.70	8.60	12.30	9.6
1949	80	3.67	8.56	12.23	8.7
1950	87	3.69	8.62	12.31	6.9
Average of 11 years		3.69	8.60	12.29	6.6

Adulterated Samples 1950

No. of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration and irregularity	Observations
1178	Milk (informal)	... Deficient 3.3 per cent fat	
1184	Milk (informal)	... Deficient 3.3 per cent fat	
1185	Milk (informal)	... Deficient 21.6 per cent fat	Same Vendor Farmer interviewed and cautioned.
1186	Milk (informal)	... Deficient 3.3 per cent fat	
1187	Milk (informal)	... Deficient 6.6 per cent fat	
1188	Milk (Formal)	... Deficient 8.3 per cent fat	Farmer interviewed and cautioned. Sample taken at same time genuine.
1244	Flour Self-raising (informal)	Available Carbon Dioxide 0.26 per cent. Sample deficient of 0.14 per cent available Carbon Dioxide. Offence under Food Standards (Self-Raising Flour) Order 1946.	See 1250
1248	Lemon Curd (informal)	Soluble solids 58.7 per cent Deficient 6.3 per cent of soluble solids.	Packers no longer in business.
1250	Flour Self-raising (informal)	Available Carbon Dioxide 0.21 per cent. Sample deficient of 0.19 per cent available Carbon Dioxide. Offence under Food Standards (Self-raising Flour) Order, 1946.	Manufacturers communicated with. No further stock available.
1285	Breakfast Cereal (informal)	Label makes general claim of presence of minerals, without compliance with Article 5 of the Labelling of Food Order.	Manufacturers communicated with.

Milk Supply.

The consumption of heat-treated milk including Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) continues to rise. All milk supplied to schools is heat-treated.

All raw milk sold in the Borough has been sampled four times in the year for pathological and bacteriological examination. Although no heat treatment plant is licensed in the Borough, samples of such milk from the various firms supplying into the Town are submitted at least once each month. During the year a total of 187 samples of milk was submitted for bacteriological examination, 17 of which were pasteurised milk supplied to Schools.

The provision contained in Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 by which milk suspected of communicating any disease to man may be dealt with, has been found to be very useful and the opportunity was taken on six occasions to secure the heat treatment of milk following reports of the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in the milk. In each case the heat-treatment was continued until the final clearance certificate was received from the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In one case where the milk was produced outside the Borough the local authority concerned was requested to take appropriate action.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Milk Samples

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Designation	No. taken	NATURE OF TEST							
		Methylene Blue	Turbidity Test	Phosphatase Test		Tubercle Bacilli			
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Positive	Negative
Raw	...	91	63	28	—	—	—	7	84
Accredited	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pasteurised	...	38	36	1	—	—	38	—	6
Sterilised	...	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	...	26	25	1	—	—	26	—	3
TOTAL	...	187	130	30	26	—	64	—	99

The Presence of Tuberclle Bacilli in Milk.

97 samples of raw milk were submitted to the biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Tuberclle bacilli proved to be present in seven or 7.21% of the samples. In all cases where the presence of Tuberculosis was confirmed the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified.

Nine samples of heat-treated milk were submitted to the biological test for the presence of Tuberculosis. These samples were negative.

Table of raw milk samples submitted to the biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli 1940—1950.

Year	No. of Samples raw milk and accredited milk	Biological Test		% of Samples found to contain Tuberculosis
		T.B. +	T.B. —	
1940	106	12	94	11.32
1941	223	12	211	5.38
1942	255	21	234	8.23
1943	210	11	199	5.24
1944	203	6	197	2.95
1945	95	10	85	10.53
1946	107	5	102	4.67
1947	47	2	45	4.26
1948	116	9	107	7.76
1949	111	7	104	6.30
1950	97	7	90	7.21

Ice Cream.

Under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, Sec. 116 (1) (a) no premises, unless registered for that purpose, by the Council, shall be used for the sale or the manufacture for purposes of sale of any commodity consisting of ice cream, or any substance similar thereto, or the storage of any such commodity intended for sale.

40 applications were received during the year for the sale of ice cream. After visits made by the Sanitary Inspector to the premises concerned, to ensure that arrangements for storage were satisfactory, these applications for registration were granted. At the end of the year 107 premises had been registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream.

There are at present five manufacturers of ice cream licensed in the Borough.

Sampling of Ice Cream.

All ice cream sold within the Borough is subject to frequent bacteriological examination. Samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

Methylene Blue Test.

The following table shows the grades achieved of 125 samples of ice cream submitted for examination :—

Identification	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Leigh Manufacturers					
No. 1	19	19	—	—	—
No. 2	7	5	—	—	2
No. 3	14	9	3	1	1
No. 4	1	1	—	—	—
Manufacturers premises outside the Borough					
No. 1	1	—	1	—	—
No. 2	2	2	—	—	—
No. 3	12	10	2	—	—
No. 4	7	4	1	—	—
No. 5	8	6	2	—	—
No. 6	9	8	—	—	—
No. 7	5	4	1	—	—
No. 8	7	7	—	—	—
No. 9	8	2	1	2	3
No. 10	2	2	—	—	—
No. 11	5	—	3	2	—
No. 12	6	—	1	—	4
No. 13	5	2	3	—	—
No. 14	1	1	—	—	—
No. 15	4	—	2	—	—
No. 16	1	—	—	—	—
No. 17	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	125	85	20	9	11

Where samples on examination were found to be below Grade II special visits were made to those premises situated within the Borough. In the case of samples from a source outside the Borough the appropriate local authority was informed and follow-up samples taken.

Composition of Ice Cream Samples.

The following table of samples submitted to the Public Analyst shows that a good average quality ice cream has been sold within the Borough during the year.

Nature of Sample	Method of Manufacture	Type of Sample	Report		Sample Number
			Fat	Total Solids	
Ice Cream	Hot	Tub	10.2	34.9	1151
" "	Hot	Carton ...	6.8	28.9	1152
" "	Hot	Tub	9.5	29.0	1153
" "	Hot	"	4.8	27.1	1154
" "	Hot	"	7.2	30.2	1179
" "	Hot	"	10.2	34.6	1180
" "	Hot	"	4.7	23.4	1181
" "	Hot	"	10.3	35.6	1198
" "	Hot	Carton ...	13.4	40.2	1229
" "	Hot	Tub	11.5	38.3	1228
" "	Hot	"	10.3	35.7	1239
" "	Hot	"	7.9	31.8	1240
" "	Hot	"	7.9	31.4	1241
" "	Hot	"	8.6	35.0	1249
" "	Hot	"	7.3	29.5	1251
" "	Hot	"	7.2	36.9	1252
" "	Hot	"	11.7	34.9	1253
" "	Hot	"	10.8	31.7	1254
Average ...			8.9%	32.7%	

Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938. Sec. 115 (1) (a).

Registration of Hawkers.

Registration includes any person, who shall by himself, or any person employed by him, sell or offer or expose for sale, any meat or meat food product, or fish, fruit or vegetables from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or from any basket, pail, tray or other receptacle.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 63.

Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938. Sec. 115 (1) (b).

Registration of Premises used or proposed to be used for storage of meat, meat food products, or fish, fruit or vegetables.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 50.

**Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act,
1938, Sec. 116 (1) (a).**

Ice Cream

Under the above Act no premises, unless registered for that purpose, by the Council, shall be used for the sale or the manufacture for purposes of sale of any commodity consisting of ice cream, or any substance similar thereto, or the storage of any such commodity intended for sale.

At the end of the year 107 premises had been registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream.

**Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act,
1938. Sec. 116 (1) (b).**

Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 96.

RODENT CONTROL

All premises in regard to which there are complaints of infestation by rats or mice are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and Rodent Operator.

During the year 298 complaints were received and investigated. 84 chemical tests were carried out on drainage systems. In 39 cases defective drainage systems were found and subsequently repaired with the result that no further infestations occurred.

The following is a summary of the visits made to various premises.

Summary of Visits made to Various Premises

Premises	No. of Visits	Non Poisonous Bait		Poison Baits		Bodies Found	Esti-Total Kill
		Laid	Taken	Laid	Taken		
Houses	1124	1112	338	607	254	31	289
Factories	198	1076	237	737	218	4	216
Food premises	84	438	123	207	60	19	90
Hen runs	36	112	32	17	17	3	32
Shops (Not Food) ...	36	69	14	12	9	7	22
Clubs	8	30	9	5	5	—	10
Tips	60	777	314	119	106	69	331
Brooks	51	372	97	44	44	11	87
Farms	39	335	85	68	53	48	141
Schools	20	49	11	38	8	1	5
Slaughterhouses	32	38	13	9	9	—	12
Other Premises ...	82	267	59	46	31	15	99
TOTALS	1770	4675	1332	1909	814	208	1334

Sewer Infestation.

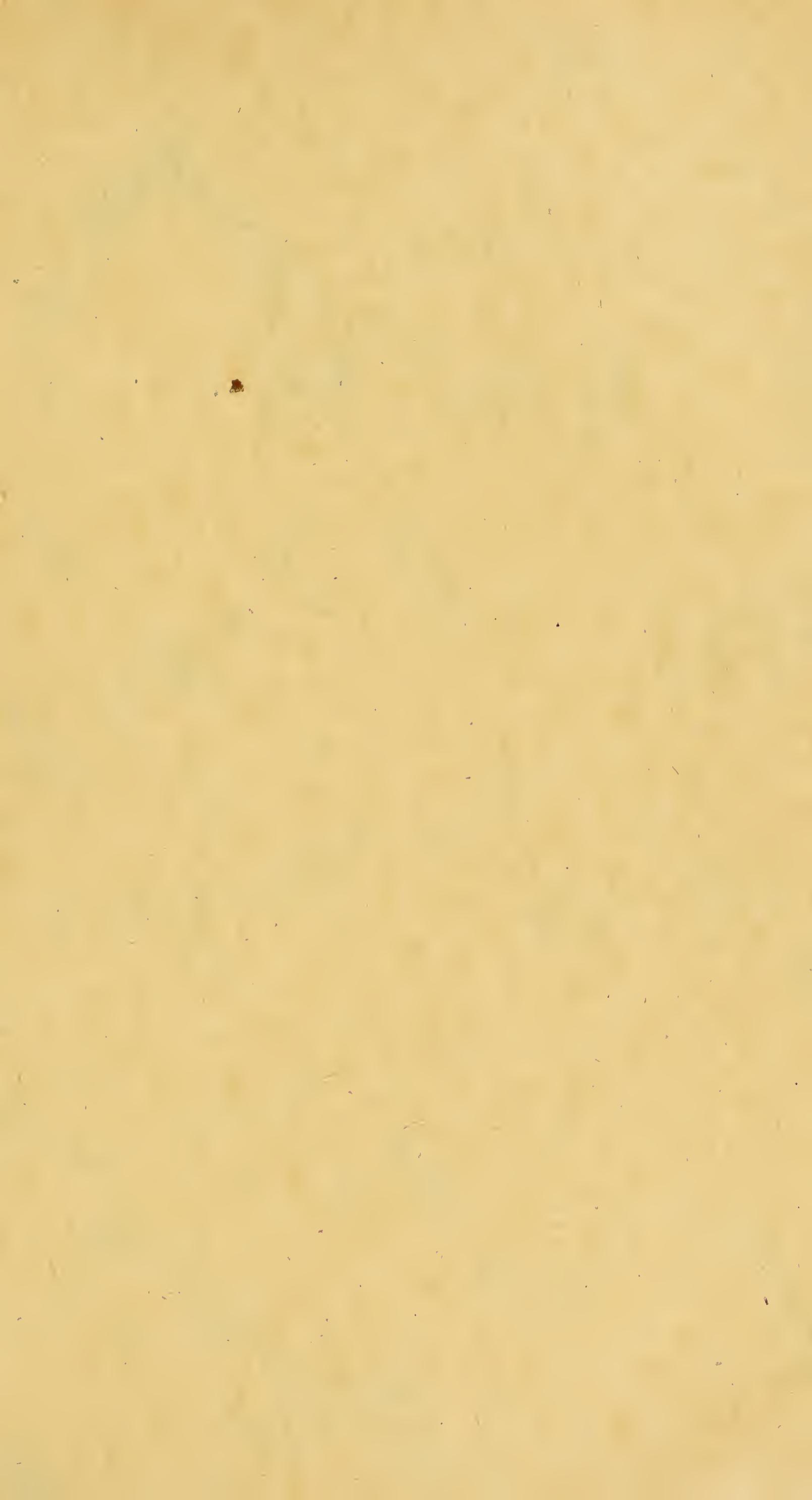
The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' procedure as to the methods of pre-baiting and poisoning is adhered to throughout this work. The disinfection of sewers comprises what is known as an initial treatment followed by maintenance of a similar kind at six-monthly intervals.

The Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control has formed a useful link with adjacent Authorities for discussion on problems affecting the work.

Two further maintenance treatments of sewers were undertaken and a comparative table of all treatments undertaken since the inception of this scheme in 1945 to date is given below.

Sewer Treatment — Rats

Year	Treatment No.	No. of Man-holes treated	Pre-Baiting (2 days)		Poison Baiting			Estimated Kill
			Taken	Not taken	Good	Small	Not Taken	
1945	1	834	107	727	68	38	728	1160
	2	834	31	803	10	22	802	280
1946	3	224	137	311	36	37	151	660
	4	224	135	313	27	35	162	593
1947	5	87	119	55	42	20	25	693
1948	6	93	99	87	24	27	48	500
	7	102	75	129	24	16	62	427
1949	8	106	14	91	30	22	54	520
	9	117	25	82	35	16	66	510
1950	10	94	48	46	14	34	46	930
	11	104	63	41	3	56	45	620



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